BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1816. [NUMBER 1226.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

IT appearing, that the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors contained in their General Letter, under date the 21st of August 1801, respecting the quantity of Baggage, which Passengers proceeding to Europe on board of their Ships are permitted to carry, have in various instances been imperfectly attended to, and great inconvenience having resulted from persons proceeding to England, carrying with them a greater quantity of Baggage than is allowed by the Hon'ble Court, the following Regulation of the Hon'ble Court, regarding the quantity of Baggage permitted to be carried by Passengers proceeding on the Hon'ble Company's Ships, and the Rules which are in future to be observed for its Shipment, are published for general information.

Gentlemen proceeding to England in the undermentioned Stations, are restricted from taking with them a larger tonnage of Baggage and Stores than the following; exclusive of their Bedding, a Table, and a Sopha and two Chairs, for their respective Cabins, viz.

Gentlemen of Council,	5 Tons.	The allowance includes the Baggage of Servants.
General Officers, . . .	5 ditto,	
Cols. in His Majesty's or the Company's Service,	4 ditto,	
Senior Merchants, . . .	4 ditto,	
Lieut. Colonels, . . .	3 ditto,	
Junior Merchants, . . .	3 ditto,	
Majors	2½ ditto,	
Factors, ...	2½ ditto,	
Captains, ...	2 ditto,	
Persons not in the Company's Service, . . .	2 ditto,	

Gentlemen proceeding to England in either of the abovementioned stations, who may be permitted to carry home their families, are restricted from taking more tonnage than one half of the preceding allowance in addition, as the Ladies Baggage and one ton for each Child.

Married Ladies proceeding alone to England are restricted from taking more than one half of the tonnage prescribed for a Gentleman of the same rank as their Husbands, exclusive of one ton of Baggage for each Child.

Widows proceeding to England are in like manner restricted from taking a greater quantity than one half of the tonnage prescribed for a Gentleman of the same rank as their deceased Husbands, exclusive of the allowance of one ton for each Child.

Writers, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and other Cabin Passengers, are restricted from taking a larger quantity of Baggage and Stores than 1 ton each, exclusive of their Bedding, a Table, and Sopha and two Chairs.

Married Ladies proceeding alone to England, or Widows of either of these last mentioned descriptions, are restricted from taking more than a similar quantity of Baggage.

Gentlemen of these last mentioned descriptions who may be permitted to carry home their Wives, are restricted from taking more than 1 ton in addition as the Ladies Baggage.

Single Ladies are restricted from taking more than the same quantity of Baggage and Cabin furniture.

The Baggage of persons proceeding to Europe on the Hon'ble Company's Ships, will in future be Shipped through the Export Warehouse, at least 7 days previous to the period appointed for the dispatch of the Ship on which they may proceed.

The Baggage of persons above mentioned shall be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Warehouse-keeper, specifying the number and nature of the packages, the dimensions thereof, and the rank of the owner, and a list, to be accompanied by a Certificate from the Custom Master, that the duties thereon have been settled, shall be furnished.

It shall be the duty of the Warehouse-keeper or other officers of the Warehouse, upon the receipt of the Baggage into the Warehouse, to cause the square contents of each package to be ascertained and to Register the same, and also to grant a receipt of their number to the proprietors of them.

The Warehouse Keeper will also adopt immediate measures for forwarding them to the ships on which they are to be laden, at the risk however of the proprietors.

I the event of persons desiring to Ship their own Baggage, they will notwithstanding be required, previous to shipment, to forward it to the Warehouse, for the purposes abovementioned, and upon their requisition, the Warehouse-keeper will furnish them with an order to the Commander of the Ship, on which they may have engaged their passage for the reception of the Baggage on board.

The public are hereby informed, that the Commanders of the Honorable Company's Ships will be positively prohibited from receiving on board of their Ships any Baggage, except under an order from the Warehouse-keeper, or other Officer of the Warehouse, and that no Baggage in excess of the established allowance of their respective Rank in the King's and Honorable Company's Services will, on any account whatever be permitted to be Shipped, except under the authority of the Governor General in Council.

Each person whose Baggage may be Shipped through the Warehouse, will be permitted on his final departure, to take with him a small Trunk and an Escrutoire under his own custody.

To meet the contingent expences of the Baggage department of the Warehouse, the following fees shall be levied from the parties on obtaining from the proper Officer a receipt for their Baggage:

A fee at the rate of Rupees 5 per ton of 50 Cubical feet on Baggage Shipped through the Warehouse.

A fee at the rate of Rupees 4 per ton of 50 Cubical feet on Baggage Shipped by the proprietors themselves.

No package will be received without a direction, and unless the name of the Ship to which it is to be sent, be distinctly written upon it.

Baggage if left to be Shipped through the Warehouse will be sent on board without any additional expence to the parties, but it will, from the date of delivery at the Warehouse remain at the entire risk of the proprietors.

It is requested that application respecting the Shipment of Baggage, may be made in the following form:

TO

Warehouse Keeper

Sir,

Agreeably to the Advertisement, dated the 17th February 1816, be pleased to receive the undermentioned Packages for Shipment on the Hon'ble Company's Ship on which Vessel I am about to proceed to England, with my wife and family, (or as the case may be.)

I am &c.

(Senior Merchant in the Honorable Company's Service, or as the case may be.)

Box or Packages,	No.	Direction.	Dimensions.					
			Length		Breath		Depth	
			F.	I.	F.	I.	F.	I.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
17th February 1816.

Recorder's Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of EDWARD ANDREW ROBINSON formerly of Calicut on the Coast of Malabar, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq. Register of the said Court: all Persons indebted to the said Estate or having claims thereon are requested to make the same known to the Administrator without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay 23d February 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Letters of Administration in the Goods of GEORGE FITZ-WILLIAM CHAMIER, Esquire, late in the Civil Service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, have been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to JOHN WILLIAM TASKER of Bombay Esquire a Creditor of the said deceased: All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay, 23d day of February 1816.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR

ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS of Cash, to the amount of Fifteen Thousand Rupees will be received at the Office of Messrs. Forbes & Co. on the 1st of March next, for which Bills will be granted at Ninety Days Sight on the Owners of the Honorable Company's Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, to be drawn by Captain Craig, for her disbursements at this Port.

The Tenders to specify the rate of Exchange at which the Bills will be received.

Bombay, *22d February* 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the Estate and Effects, of LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN SOPPITT late in the Military Service on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to MESSRS. HENRY WOOLER and FRANCIS LUGRIN, as Creditors of the said deceased, all Persons having claims on his Estate, are therefore requested to send in the same to the said Administrators, and all those who stand indebted to make payment of their respective debts to them, without delay.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 16TH 1816.

PUBLISHED

AND
READY FOR DELIVERY,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
The Bombay Calendar,
AND
ALMANAC.
FOR
1816,

PRICE 8 RUPEES.

BOMBAY RACES
1816.
SECOND MEETING,

THE GOLD CUP value 100£ to be run for, on Monday 26th February, *Heats two Miles*, 9 Stone each.

The Stewards beg leave to inform the public, that the Races will take place in the evening.

The Riders to weigh at 3, and the Horses to Start at half past 3 o'Clock, precisely.

The interval between the Heats, to be half an hour. The Bugle to sound for Saddling and for Mounting, and such Horses as are then ready at the post to be Started.

It is particularly requested that no person, except Stewards, or Owners, will go down with the Horses to the Two Mile Starting Post, and it is expected that no one will join in with, or follow, the Horses while running.

Directions have been given to kill all Dogs found on the course.

G. LUKIN,
Secretary.

Bombay 17th February 1816.

* *Byculla Standard.*

2 Years old to carry............	a Feather.	
3 Do........................	st. 7	lb. 3
4 Do........................	8	3
5 Do........................	8	12
6 Do........................	9	3
Aged	9	8

A FEW Navy Bills, drawn at 90 days sight, in Setts of £300. £400. and £500. for Sale at the Office of Mr. Thomas Hugh Davies.

Bombay, 24th February 1816.

MADEIRA WINE,
LISBON Dº
AND
PORT Dº

SIR ROGER D' FARIA has for Sale in his Godowns opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant*, *Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish*, which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from the very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty Old, and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a Competent Judge for this Market.

	Rupees	*Pipe.*
Madeira pretty Old from	450 to 550	*Ditto.*
Lisbon ditto, at - - - -	300	*Ditto.*
Port,—direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at - - -	125	*each.*
Ditto Ditto in fifths at - -	100	*each.*

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from -	20 to 25	Rs. per	Doz.
Lisbon at - - - - -	16	Do.	Do.
Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at - -	17	Do.	Do.

Bombay, 26th January 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT MANUCKJEE DADABHOY Attorney to WASSODEWJEE SOONDERJEE having Bargained with DADABHOY LIMJEE, to Sell the House formerly belonging to the late VENOOJEE BALLAJEE, and by inheritance come to the said WASSODEWJEE SOONDERJEE, Situate within the Town Walls in Manabhoy's Street adjoining to the House of Eduljee Bomanjee, any Person or Persons having Claims or Demands on the said House are hereby required to Notify the same to the said DADABHOY LIMJEE, within 14 days or else they will be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 10th February 1816.

◆

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•હાંથી•આપીએછેજે

માંણેકજી•દાદાભાઈ•વાશદેવજી•શુદર
જીનાં•વકીલે•દાદાભાઈ•લીમજીની•શાથે
શાટાખત•કીધુછે•જેહેર•એક•મરનાર•વી
નાજી•બાલાજી•વાલુ•વેચવાને•એ•જેહેર
નો•વારીશી•વાશુદેવજી•શુદરજીને•પોચે
એછે•એ•જેહેર•કોટ•મધે•નાંનાંભાઈનાં
મોલા•મધેનુ•એદલજી•બમંનજીને•પાશેનુ
જેકોઈનુ•લેહેણુ•હઆ•દાવો•તે•ઉપર•હો
એ•તે•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•દાદાભાઈ•
લીમજીને•ખબર•કરે•નહીતો•તે•ધણી•
એથી•ખ.રેજ•થાશે *

તા• ૧૦ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૧૬

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

Have for private Sale,

A London built Chariot with ſpare Wheels and Harneſs and a pair of strong well broke in Horses.—Price Rupees 2100.

Bombay 23d February 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, Monday next the 26th Instant, being a Hindoo Holiday (Shewratre) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on that day.

J. WEDDERBURN,
Sub Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
24th February 1816.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

ON TUESDAY THE 27th PROXIMO
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK
IN THE FORENOON,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
IN THE GREAT ROOM
OF THE

Bombay Tavern.

A variety of Gold and Silver Articles of Prize Property captured at Candia consisting of.

A large gold figured plate of a carriage Ornament; ſeveral fancy gold Chains, Silver Dishes, Ewers and Bowls, Silver mountings for Palanquins ; Gold and Silver mounted Swords and Dirks.

Silver Bangles and other Ornaments, and a great variety of Candian Coins.

☞ The above are well worthy the attention of Gentlemen wiſhing to ſend ſuch curiosities to Europe.

Bombay 24th February 1816.

BILLS ON ENGLAND,

WANTED from 70 to 80,000 Rupees to be paid by Bills on England, on Messrs. SMITH, TIMBRELL and Co. London, at 3 months sight : proposals will be received, addressed to Capt. RICHARDSON at Framjee Cowasjee's Office Tuesday 27th instant.

Bombay, 23d February 1816.

Subscriptions, received up to the 22d Instant inclusive, in consequence of the Meeting at Bombay on Monday the 19th Instant, for the purpose of contributing to the support of the sufferers at Waterloo &c.

	Guineas.	*Rupees.*
The Governor		800
Sir M. Nightingall		400
George Brown Esq.		400
Alexander Bell Esq.		300
Bruce Fawcett & Co.	200	2000
Mr. Smith.		300
Forbes & Co	200	2000
Mr. & Mrs. Warden.	50	500
Archdeacon Barnes		200
Col. J. Griffith		200
Revd. N. Wade	20	200
Mr. Hugh George Macklin		400
Mr. Bax		200
Mr. Best		200
Mr. W. A. Morgan		200
Major General H. P. Lawrence		300
Captain J. R. Lawrence		100
Colonel G. W. Mignan		100
Lieut. Colonel A. Aitchison		100
Major General C. Boye		200
John Leckie & Co	100	1000
Mr. Wm. Shotton		250
Mr. David Malcolm		250
Mr. & Mrs. Torin		300
Col. Geo. Llewellin		100
Mr. Shank		300
Mr. Crozier		100
Capt. T. D. Beaty		100
Mr. S. Babington		100
Mr. J. Farish		100
Mr. J. Kaye		100
Col. William Brooks		100
Capt. R. H. Hough		50
Lieut. D. Wilson		50
Col. Wm. Atkins		100
Mr. J. W. Tasker		50
Mr. R. T. Goodwin		200
Mr. F. Nepean		50
Capt. Tucker		50
Lieut. Hogarth		50
Lieut. Haworth		25
Lieut. Halifax		50
Hill Morgan M. D.		100
J. H. Pelly		100
Mr. Shubrick		100
O. Woodhouse		200
J. Inverarity		50
Wm. Kennedy		200
Mr. J. D. DeVitre		100
John Taylor		50

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th FEBRUARY 1816.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

CAPTAIN David Campbell, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England on his private Concerns for a period of twelve months from the date of his Embarkation.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17th FEBRUARY 1816.

The following appointments are ordered to take place.

GENERAL STAFF.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel John Johnson, to be Quarter Master General, vice Wilson gone home, —Date of Appointment, 14th February 1816.

Captain and Brevet Major Andrew Aitcheson, to be Adjutant General, with the Official rank of Lieut. Colonel, Captain W. L. Carpenter to be Deputy Adjutant General, with the Official rank of Major, and Captain J. Kinnersley, to be Assistant Adjut. General,—date of appointment: 14th of February 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, takes this occasion to express the favorable sense he entertains of Lieutenant Colonel Llewellin's merits and services as an Officer during the period he has conducted the duties of Adjutant General.

The appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Aitcheson, to be Adjutant General, vacating the Office of Agent for Clothing the Army ; Lieutenant Colonel Llewellin is appointed to that situation,—date of appointment 14th February 1816.

Lieutenant Colonel Aitcheson, in virtue of his appointment of Adjutant General, and Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, in virtue of his appointment of Quarter Master General, will take their seats respectively as Members of the Military Board.

The Governor in Council, is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe, for three years from the date, of his embarkation to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Captain W. Cowper of Engineers, the Commissary General.

The Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Major Baker, Assistant Commissary General to be Commissary General, and Captain Hull, the Deputy Quarter Master General to be Assistant Commissary General in the Deccan, vice Lieut. Colonel Cowper resigned,—date of appointment, From the date of Lieut. Colonel Cowpers embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1816.

In the absence of all public News of importance, we trust that the additional translations from the Franckfort Journals (lately received from the Gulf) which we are enabled to present to our Readers in this day's publication will be found interesting.

In the Supplement of our Paper, we have published at length the proceedings relative to the Subscription in aid of the sufferers at the Battle of Waterloo, which took place at the Court House on Monday last, the amount of the Subscriptions already announced seems to shew that this Presidency will not be inferior to the Sister Presidencies in the liberality of her donations, and in the proofs which she will thereby afford, that the same sentiments which have actuated the whole British Nation, are felt with equal force by those who are but distant Spectators of the scenes which have created them.

It is with great satisfaction we are enabled to record, that the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and Privates of His Majesty's 47th Regiment have Subscribed each two Days Pay to be forwarded to their Colonel Sir Alr. Hope for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the gallant sufferers at the battle of Waterloo; so fervent were the feelings of the men on the occasion, that some were desirous of augmenting their subscription to ten days subsistence; we take this opportunity of observing that this Regiment had the honor to receive in the year 1801, His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's approbation of the readiness manifested by them in contributing for a similar purpose.

A Treaty of alliance we hear has been concluded with the State of Cutch, the effects of which cannot fail of proving beneficial to that country, and equally so to its neighbours. A division of Colonel East's has been detached, under the Command of Lieutenant Col. Barclay, to WAGUR for the purpose of reducing that uncivilized Province to the authority of the Rao of Cutch, its legitimate Sovereign, and of destroying all the fastnesses which afford protection to the Banditti, whose depredations have proved so destructive to the Territories of the Guycawar and the Paishwa. We hear that the Fortress of Kunkakote has already unconditionally surrended to the Government of Cutch, and that it's fortifications have been razed to their foundation.

We observe by an Extract from, a private letter from Bombay, published in the Calcutta Gazette, that the Advocate General at that Presidency has delivered an opinion upon the subject of the Trade in Tea. If any greater restrictions be intended to be impossed on the carrying of Teas, from Port to Port, in India than what have hitherto existed, we humbly conceive that they should be made publick for the security of the Shipping Interests in this country. To a plain understanding however the provisions of the Legislature in this respect appear to us to be clear and its intentions undoubted : By the 8th Sect of the 53d Geo. 3d. Cap. 155. none but the Company or by their licence, can lawfully trade in Tea. Now to come at the true meaning and intent of the restrictions involved in that section, we must not construe those words in the abstract, but look at the objects of the act, which provide, among other things, for the regulation of the Trade to and from the places within the limits of the Company's Charter ; hence it follows that none but the Company or by their license can lawfully trade in Teas to the United Kingdom, either from China or from any Port in India. The act was not passed to regulate the Trade from Port to Port in India, and therefore the Commerce from India to China, and vice versa, in Teas and in other articles, is to be carried on as heretofore. No restrictions have been imposed by the Legislature on that Trade or on the Ships engaged in it, in respect to their Registry. As well might it have been contended, that because, before the trade was thrown open, Bengal Raw Silk was prohibited in Private Trade to Europe, a Ship from Bengal to Bombay, having Bengal Silk on board, was liable to seizure. But if freely and without the licence of the Supra Cargoes, Teas cannot be imported from China to Bombay, what is the use of forwarding from this Port to the Court of Directors, which we understand is annually required, a particular account of all Teas imported and exported and in what Ship ? certainly not to impose any restraints upon the Trade in Tea from Port to Port in India, but to enable the East India Company to guard against the article being smuggled, beyond the limits of their Charter to England, without their licence.

We understand that even the right of the Supracargoes to license the export of Teas from China to India and which is now obtained under the doubts which have been started upon this subject, is questioned. We must therefore purchase our Teas in Leadenhall street ; if such be the case it is high time that all the old women of India should petition the Legislature to remove the difficulties which are opposed to their obtaining and indulging in their favourite beverage.

[*Bombay Gazette.*

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]—February 18th, Ship Duncan, Captain James Burd, from Bengal.

Ditto, Ship Julia, Captain G. M. Brown, from Calcutta.

Brig Ceylon Captain M. Freywer from Columbo.

21st Sailed Ship Sir Evan Nepean, Capt. John Boog to Mangalore.

DEPARTURES.]—February 15 h, the H. C. Surveying Ship Nearchus, Lieutenant Criddle in command, to Bengal.

Ditto, Grab Snow Alfoolook, Nacquadah Mahomed Ally Aga, to Surat and Mocha.

Ditto, the H. C. Ship David Scott, Captain George Heming, to England.

Ditto, the H. C. Extra Ship Carmarthen, Captain James Ross, to England.

PASSENGERS PER H. C. SHIP DAVID SCOTT, FROM BOMBAY.

Mrs. Brown,—Mrs. Sykes,—Mrs. White,—Mrs. Coleman,—Mrs. Martin,—Mrs. Baber,—Miss. Staley, —Major Hanna,—Captain Ferneyhough, Madras Infantry,—Lieutenant Brown, 80th Regiment,—Lieut. Young,—Lieut. Antony,—Mr. Watson,—Mr. Davis.

PASSENGERS PER SHIP CARMARTHEN.

Mrs. Baird,—Miss, Logan,—Mrs. Baker,—Mrs. Young,—2 Mrs. Brackenbury's,—Mrs. Fraser,—Mrs. Anderson,—Mr. Brackenbury,—Fraser,—Tipton,— Nash,—Kendall,— Jarvis,—Graham,—Strangeways, —Riddell,—Keith,—13 Children.

ARRIVALS.]—Surgeon R. B. Perrin.
Lieutenant Liston 56th Regiment,
Captain Staunton, G. B.
Captain Briggs,—Assistant Resident at Poonah.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE FRANKFORT JOURNALS.

LONDON AUGUST 19TH.

The Act of Parliament which authorised the Lord Mayor to fix the price of Bread at certain periods having been revoked, the price of bread in future will be ſubject to no regulation whatever, but the new Act obliges the Bakers from the first of December next, to keep Scales in their Shops, and every Buyer is allowed to have the bread that he has bought weighed in his presence. The weight of different kinds of Bread is fixt by regulation : at preſent the quartern loaf is 11,¼.

PARIS AUGUST 24TH.

The Duke and Ducheſs of Angouleme are expected to have arrived on the 19th at Bordeaux.

The Duke of Berry made an excursion from Lisle to Betteum on the 19th.

The Duke of Orleans embarked on the 19th at Boulogne for England.

The following is the Speech of Monsieur on opening the Electoral College of the Department of the Seine.

Gentlemen. At the moment we are about to proceed to the choice of deputies of the loyal, and faithful Department of the Seine, I will not endeavour to draw a picture of the preſent situation of France : We cannot but be too sensible of it, I will neither recal to your recollections the great and imperious duties that are imposed upon us, they are impreſsed on our hearts in characters not to be effaced, and they will constitute the rule and motives of our conduct. I will confine myſelf then Gentlemen to expreſsions of gratitude to the King my brother since it is to his goodneſs and his confidence that I am indebted for the sincere pleaſure of finding myſelf among you and of uniting my ſentiments to thoſe which animate you.

Divine Providence has placed me in the rank of the first ſubject of our King, but it has done infinitely more for me in according to me the favour of being born a Frenchman of a race purely french and of having entertained ſentiments truly French which formed the honor and glory of our ancestors : The King and the Country, the Country & the King are inseperable—the ties that mark them are indiſsoluble, Rally round this sacred standard. Heaven will bleſs our efforts and this great and illustrious Metropolis will again afford to the whole of France every thing that true patriotism can inspire of Zeal, of Fidelity, and of Devotion.

It is the Ruſsian Regiment of Infantry of which the King of Pruſsia is Proprietor which ſerves as guard to this Monarch and to the Princes of his House, one English Regiment does duty at the Palace occupied by the Emperor Alexander.

The following order of the day was publiſhed on the 18th at the Army of the Rhine.

The Commander in Chief having made known to His Excellency the Minister of war the wants of the Army of the Rhine and the delay that it has experienced in the pay that is due to it, has just received advice of the first remittance of 400,000 Franks for this purpoſe. He is further informed that remittances will be immediately made to diſcharge the pay that is due up to this day.

The King notwithstanding the grief with which he is over-whelmed by the most distreſsing occurrences and in the midst of the duties in which he is engaged occupies himſelf about the welfare of his Soldiers, and will not neglect any occasion to testify towards them, his paternal intentions.

(Signed) COUNT RAPP.

According to our Order of the 19th the army of the Rhine will begin to be diſbanded on the 21st. The disbanding of the National Guards and the Volunteers took place in all Alſace without trouble or difficulty. General Souham, returned to the Command of the 20th Military division.

The evil diſpoſed, in deſpair at ſeeing good order, and public happineſs restored ſpread abroad the report, that a Spaniſh army was on the point of entering the French territory The General Count de Chanvigny, Commander in Chief at Bayonne, ſent an Officer to the Commander of the Spaniſh armies to know if theſe reports had any foundation The Spaniſh Commander forwarded the following anſwer. Mon General, it is at this moment, that I receive the Letter which you have done me the honor to addreſs me under this day's date, and I positively aſsure you in reply that the reports that have reached you, of the arrival of a Spaniſh army on the french territory are perfectly falſe, for I have received no order to paſs the Boundaries, If future events could induce the King my Master to paſs thoſe frontiers, it is perfectly certain that it could be for no other purpoſe them to ſerve more effectually the cauſe of the Bourbons: which he is ever diſpoſed to consider as his own: and your Excellency will without doubt, do me the Justice to believe that participating every sincerely the ſame ſentiments I feel myſelf most happy in making them publick.

I beg your Excellency to accept etc.

The Count de l'Aviſbal, M. Durback one of the 33 individuals who according to the order of 24th July are placed under the most particular inſpection, is gone to Toplitz. de la Touche, included in the ſame act has fled to Clermont in Auvergne; an aid-de-Camp of General Bertrand, who concealed himſelf in the Departments of the Loire, and the Ardeche, for the purpoſe of forming bodies of Partisans, has just been taken. They write from Rouen under date the 19th that the Commiſsaries of Police of that town have received Orders to act with the greatest rigour against the evil diſpoſed, the fabricators or propagators of falſe news, and to bring them without delay before the Tribunals that they may be puniſhed according to the rigour of the Law. They are charged alſo to committ the provokers of quarreles and particularly thoſe who attack the foreign Troops which we ought to consider in the preſent state of affairs as our friends.

Six individuals have already been condemned by the tribunal of Police to very ſevere puniſhments for crimes of this nature: ſeven or eight more, are about to be tried for the ſame offences; ſuch examples will no doubt deter thoſe who would otherwiſe imitate them. Scaffolding are now raising on la Place de Carrouſel to take down or efface whatever there may be in basreliefs of the Triumphant Arch which can recal to the mind the pride of Buonaparte.

The extraordinary conſumption of forrage which takes place now in France occasioning considerable uneasineſs as to the means of maintaining the cattle until the approaching harvest. His Excellency the Minister of Internal affairs, has cauſed to be circulated, by the Royal, and Central, Society of agriculture, an advice to Farmers in which is mentioned that ſort of cultivation which is adapted to the preſent ſeaſon, to ſupply as far as poſsible, the deficiency that many Departments are likely to experience.

PARIS, 23d AUGUST.

Letters from the South of France agree in announcing the re-establiſhment of the publick tranquility at Avignon and Marſeiles. The preſence alone of the Austrian Troops in the two first of theſe Towns has been ſufficient to quiet all the diſorders.

A little agitation still continues at Lahors. The following is a message of the inhabitants of Niſmes to the King. Sire; we conjure you to permit yourſelf no longer to be deceived : concerning the only means of preventing further revolutions in your Kingdom, Or to mantain the Crown in your August Dynasty, it is indiſpenſable to bring all Traitors to exemplary puniſhment and to fill every situation with men of pure and tried characters.

Your ſafety as well our own, requires this double Security and we loſe no time to ſolicit it at the hands of your Majesty. The perfidious whom we have had occasion to know, give to pardon, the name of weakneſs: accustomed to conſpire in the dark, dextrous in covering themſelves with the cloak of Hyprocrisy they are never ſo dangerous as at the moment they feign an entire submiſsion.

DRESDEN 23d AUGUST.

The damage occasioned by the heavy falls of rain which we have had without interruption for fifteen days past and by the inundation which followed are incalculable; the finest Crops have failed, part uncut and part in the sheaf.

PARIS 26th AUGUST.

Yeſterday at ½ past 11 on the occasion of the festivities in honor of the King, H.M. the Emperors of Austria and Ruſsia, and the King of Pruſsia accompanied by A. J. the grand Dukes of Ruſsia and A. R. the Sons and Nephews of S. M. the King of Pruſsia, A. R. the Prince of Wirtemberg. the Prince Frederick of Orange and the Prince of Mecklenbourg Streitz followed by their State Officers and by the Generals of their Staff arrived on horſeback at the Palace of the Tuileries by the road of the garden.

The King prepared for the visit that their Majesties intended him, left his appartments to go and meet the foreign Sovereigns.

Their Majesties met in the grand Saloon, they embraced each other, and entered the principal Cabinet of the King, after the preliminary complements the King invited the three Sovereigns to retire with him into his private Cabinet when their Majesties remained together near a quarter of an hour

Prince Talleyrand gave a dinner yesterday of 80 covers at the Hotel of Foreign affairs to all the ministers and Embaſsadors of the Foreign Powers

Two toasts were given: the first was the King, the second, the Sovereigns who perceiving at once every present danger, and future want, live united to preſerve the civilization of Europe, to destroy germs of future revolutions and to check the ſpirit of conquest.—During the whole day, the gardens of the Thuilleries under the windows of the Kings appartments offered the light of an immense family indulging in the most lively expreſsions of its love and entire devotion.—Dances Songs, Circles, acclamations were repeated almost without ceſsation among all claſses of inhabitants united and mingled together. All other objects were forgotten on this delightful day, that the unanimous homages, of an innumerable population might be multiplied in a thouſand ways, His Majesty had the goodneſs to acquieſce to the reiterated wiſhes of our impatient multitude. He appeared often at the Balcony and replied to the acclamations which were echoed from all parts of the garden by expreſsions of the most profound ſensibility.

At two o'clock all the public theatres were opened gratis the selection of pieces brought together every where an extraordinary concourse. every allusion which was made to the festival of the day, was received with the liveliest joy.

Striking couplets were sung and encored with enthusiasm. In the evening the Palaces occupied by the Emperor of Austria, by the Emperor of Ruſsia, the King of Pruſsia and by the foreign Princes were illuminated.

The whole city was lighted up with the same brilliancy as on the day of the Kings arrival: every where Parties promenaded the town preceded by musick and white flags singing couplets in honor of the Monarch, whose revered likeneſs was exhibited in transparencies: Women, Children, the aged. the national guards, the military, even strangers: every body took part in the ſentiments which the festivities of the day inspired.

Crackers, Serpents and a thouſand fireworks made part of the public joy.

Dances, were continued till day light,

The Inhabitants of the Suburbs of St. Antonia distinguiſhed themſelves at taking the lead in this fete—by the means of a ſubscription which was filled as soon as propoſed, they celebrated the festival in honor of the King by a Ball, and a display of fireworks. The Bust of his Majesty was placed on an altar of green Turf, over hung with a flag richly ornamented, a picturesque illumination had a very fine effect—All the inhabitants of the Court of St. Joſeph met together at a Supper, which might be truely called a family party.

The King has juſt publiſhed various Ordinances for the formation of the Council of State and for the nomination of the State Councillors and *Maitres* des *requetes* for ordinary, and extraordinary ſervice. The Councellors of State in ordinary are M M. Allent, Balainvillers, Becquey, Begouen, Benoist, Beringer, Labesnardiere, De Blaire, Bowrienne, De Colonia, Corvetto, De Saint Crieg, Cuvier, Degerando, Delamette, Dudon, Dupont, Deviaud, Faure, d' Hauterive, Laborisllere, Malcors Mole, Mounier, Partal, Portalis, Reinhard, Royer, Collard, Semeon, their ſalary is 16000 fr. that of the Maitres des requetes of the same claſs is 6000fr.

According to an order of the minister of War dated the 10th of this month for carrying into effect the ordinance relative to the formation of departmental Legions Soldiers in the situations hereafter ſpecified, may obtain their diſcharge, 1st thoſe who have served 8 years and upwards. Every Soldier ſhall be considered to have served 8 years, who ſhall have arrived at the 25th year of his age, on the 1st of January 1815. 2d those who are Married: A Widower having one or more Children, ſhall be considered as a married man. 3d those without whom their family cannot be ſupported, of this claſs are considered all thoſe whoſe labour is neceſsary to the ſubsistance of their Father or Mother, of their Brothers, or Orphan Sisters of their only Sons, those who have a Brother in active ſervice: or whoſe Brother may have died in ſervice: finaly thoſe who may be at the head of an establiſhment. Individuals who by their age belonged to the conscription of 1815, cannot make part of the Departmental Legions even ſupposing they have joined a Corps, this portion of the conscription being considered as not having taken place, by the ordinances of the 15th May, and 12th December 1814.

Many Depots of Swiſs Regiments are now at Cahors. The Body Guards have preſented his Majesty, a Table, the workmanſhip of which is Mosaic composed of all the kinds of woods that grow in France.

The *Journal* des *Debats* states that all the Allied Sovereigns will quit Paris within the first week of October, the Emperor of Austria will leave sooner, and will proceed to Milan by Dijon and Lyons.

H. A. R. the Archduke Ferdinand has publiſhed the followidg Proclamation at Dijon.

Many of the inhabitants of the Departments occupied by the Allied Powers have dared to proceed to acts of a most ſerious nature, towards Soldiers detached from different Corps. To ſuch an extent that many have been aſsaſsinated by the factions who are determined to deſolate their Country, and to augment its misfortunes: It is therefore quite neceſsary to prevent these violences being in future committed to impreſs on the minds of all the Inhabitants of the departments occupied by the Allied Troops that every Commune in whoſe territory a similar aſsaſsination may take place, ſhall be made to pay a fine of ten thouſand Livres; the Perpetrators, and all thoſe who may be concerned ſhall be arrested, and tried before a Military Commiſsion, and puniſhed with death. We think it neceſsary, at the ſame time, to make public that the Mayor of a Commune in whose house Arms were found concealed after he had had information of this proclamation, and an Inhabitant of another Commune in the Department of Lyonne who had armed himself with the manifest intention of killing a Soldier of the Allied troops, without however being able to carry into effect his criminal intention, have been arrested and ſent to Germany to be there expatriated;

Indulgence to the wicked or towards Crime would be exposing the virtuous to danger:

Inhabitants of these departments, I in conſequence warn you. I ſhall be inflexible towards thoſe who may dare to render themſelves guilty of murder, against the Military. You are again ſummoned to deposit all arms of whatever nature they may be, with the Mayors of the Commune who will forward them to the Military Commander of the district. This urgent meaſure has become neceſsary for your own ſafety. I will purſue with the utmost rigor of the laws thoſe who may have the audacity to be disobedient.

HEAD QUARTERS DIJON, 11th AUGUST 1815.

General of Cavalry and Commandant of the Corps of Reſerve of the Army of H. M. the Emperor of Austria.

Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, of Este.

ALGIERS,—30th JULY.

The Dutch Squadron consisting of six frigates and a Brig, under the Orders of Vice Admiral Tulliken, and having on board the Consul of the Pays Bas, arrived in our Roads on the 22d. Negotiations were ſet on foot through the mediation of the Engliſh Conſul, and were continued with ſucceſs, when the Dutch Squadron gave chase to an Algerine Frigate, and Corvette which were endeavouring to profit by a fair wind to gain the Port, whcih they afterwards entered although much injured by the briſk fire which was continued against them for an hour and half.

The Dey expreſsed much displeaſure, nevertheleſs he declared that he was ready to renew the negotiations. In the mean time all communications with the Dutch Squadron is strictly prohibited.

PARIS,—AUGUST 29th.

The Duke of Bourboun, left town yesterday on a ſhort excursion.

H. M. the King of Pruſsia reviewed yesterday on the plains of Grenelle twelve Regiments of Infantry and ten of Pruſsian Cavalry.

Theſe Troops which were in the finest Order performed various manœvres: the Emperors of Austria and Ruſsia were preſent.

Field marſhal Prince Blucher, arrived on the 23d at Manx; He was received and complimented at the gate of the town, by the Mayor at the head of a deputation from the Municipal Council. The Prince replied that he was favourably diſpoſed towards the Town, and the Inhabitants of the Department, that a very favourable report of them had been made to him, that he was diſpoſed to procure for them every kind of relief, consistent with the wants of the army. A considerable number of foreign troops were seen to defile yesterday on the Boulevards; they were proceeding towards the plain of Vertus, to make part of the grand Review before the Allied Sovereingns.

This Review is positively fixt for the 11th September. It is certain, says one of our Papers, that thoſe Ruſsian troops that leave the Capital and its environs for this Reveew, will not return.

They write from Dijon, that H. A. the Prince Imperial of Pruſsia, before his departure for Basle gave on the 22d a dinner to thirty Grenadiers of the Corps of reſerve of the Army of the Emperor of Austria; Commanded by H. R. H. the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria of Este: These veterans were chosen from the seniors of different Battalions: The Table was abundantly and deliciously provided; the choicest wines of Burgundy were ſerved. The Healths of the Emperor of Austria and the Princes were drank with a respectable gaity by theſe old warriors: who had alſo the courteſy to drink the Healths of the Beauties of the Place, of whom a considerable number graced the banqueting room: the Princes of the Houſe of Austria, and of Saxe, added by their preſence to the interest that such a repast naturally excited; delightful music played during the whole of dinner. A Prince destined to reign over a vast Empire, and who thus honors the Soldiers of his August Father, cannot but be reſpected.

The celebrated Canova is commiſsioned by the Senate of Ruſsia to execute a Statue of H. M. the Emperor Alexander.

Serious disputes took place in Corsica at the moment it returned under the authority of the King. The place of birth of Buonaparte could not return to its allegiance without disturbance; The Partiſans of the Uſurper endeavoured to ſurvive him. They have committed ſome most flagitious acts and ſome aſsaſsinations. A Mayor faithful to the King has been maſsacred by them, but they soon perceived that they had neither force or numbers on their side they did not therefore attempt ſeriously to maintain their authority. Their adverſaries have not been altogether without reproach they pillaged the warehouſes of Government under pretext of taking care of them and preventing them falling into the hands of the Buonapartists. After a crisis of eight or ten days these dispositions of both parties became calm. The ſelection of the members who are to form the chamber of Deputies inſpires the greatest confidence. Many men of Letters known for their good principles, and their excellent conduct have been nominated. Marſhal Victor Duke of Belluno who during late events has given proofs of the most Noble fidelity, and of a devotedneſs, without limit has just addreſsed to the electors of the Department, of the Loir and Chor in whoſe aſsembly he presided a speech which has made the greatest impreſsion, and in which there is the following striking paſsage. The violences of the revolution which have so cruelly agitated France are a strong motive for removing from public situations all the demagogues who have committed them. Let us hope they will be placed in a situation not to be able to repeat them in future, Let us hope further, that returned to more moderate ſentiments they will unite themſelves cordially to the more virtuous part of ſociety to sustain the cauſe of the Throne and the Country. But untill they have foreſworn, the deplorable war into which they have fallen, untill they are conſcious that the misfortunes which now oppreſs France are the fruits of their wild delirium; in firm untill the moment, when, convinced of the enormity of their faults they have signified their repentance by a courſe of conduct which will prove it, let us think only of them for the purpoſe of invoking their return to the virtues of good citizens. The Electoral Colleges of all the Departments are at this moment united to fulfill the highest functions: to give Legislators to their Country. May Providence direct their Choice and inspire the new repreſentatives of the French People with that ardent love of the public welfare which distinguiſhes our good King and which is the only way to aſsist effectually the paternal intentions of His Majesty.

WESEL, 23d AUGUST.

We have just had a most evident proof of the activity of the Pruſsian Police in France. The famous Schulmeister agent and ſpy of Buonaparte arrived yesterday in this fortreſs under a Pruſsian eſcort; until now he had always continued to avoid the purſuit after him at length on the 4th of this month Mr. Justus Grunur, head of the Police of the Pruſsian army arrested him and had him tranſported here from Paris under the guard of our inſpectors of Police. He is confined in the Citadel when he is confined ſo strictly that it is impoſsible for him to have any correſpondence abroad.

COPENHAGEN, 26th AUGUST.

The Government Gazette publiſhes to day the following details reſpecting the capture of the Daniſh veſſels by the Tripolise.

The Daniſh conſul Carstenſen having arrived at Tripoli in the end of April to ſucceed the former conſul Mordar, whoſe bad health prevented his attending to the affairs of the Conſul ſhip for a year past: the new conſul having received at his first interview with the Pacha the most positive aſsurances of his most friendly diſpositions toward Denmark, it will be learnt with the greatest ſurprize that the Tripoleſe corſaires, which had ſailed on a cruiſe before the arrival of the conſul, had ſeized ſome Daniſh Veſsels: This conduct towards a state that even under a period of a most burthenſome war, which had entirely ſuſpended maritime commerce, had faithfully, executed its treaties with the Regency of Tripoli, is ſo much the more remarkable, that in all former times, the states of Barbary before seizing veſsels, have acknowledged the neceſsity of previous negocitions, and in caſe they ſhould be broken off of a declaration of War in the uſual forms. Although the efforts of the conſul Carstenſen to conclude an arrangement with the Pacha has not yet been productive of ſucceſs; every neceſsary meaſure has been taken to make a convention as ſoon as poſsible, which will protect the Daniſh Veſsels against the Tripoleſe corſaires and to maintain the Daniſh flag reſpected every where elſe by all the Barbery states in the poſseſsion of the ſame confidence and esteem that it has ſo long enjoyed.

CARLSRUHE, 2d SEPTEMBER.

They write from Switzerland that the Princeſs of Wales, after having made a ſhort tour to mount St. Gothard to ſee the Devils Bridge and every thing that was remarkable in this singular country, went to Lugano. H. R. H. proceeded to the Church of the Franciscans, to ſee the painting in freſco of the celebrated Luini: She examined the Bas Releifs of the portico of the principal Church and continued her journey on the 17th.

Madras Intelligence.

8th FEBRUARY.

It would appear ſome misunderstanding had taken place between Louis XVIII. and the Duke D'Angouleme—the latter, it ſeems, was extremely active in the Southern Provinces, when he was recalled to Paris. The Duke of Orleans had returned to England, after having offered his ſervices to Louis XVIII. which were not accepted. Marshal Macdonald, as will appear by Extracts from the English Journals, had taken the Command of the Army of the Loire, which was to be ſent into quarters. Savary and Lallemand had returned to France, but, it was ſaid, were not to be tried.

It would appear that the Papers brought out by the Indian Oak, (the loan of which we were ſo fortunate to obtain on the arrival of that Ship) are printed for the uſe of the "Public Houses" in England—ſo ſays the Editor of the Madras Gazette—they were moreover. "Opposition Papers"—yet the Madras Gazette of Saturday had a very good share, both in ſubstance and detail, of the intelligence in theſe Papers:—But for theſe grave charges, we should have been led to conclude the picture of France given in the News was correct enough; and that the state of that Country was not an enviable one: we ſhall not stop to make difficulties about the details; but we think if evident from the circumstance of the allied armies remaining on the French territory, and fresh Troops coming in, that ſomething remains to be done before Louis XVIII, can be considered firmly ſecured on his throne, and the Peace of Europe established on a lasting basis: and that in the mean time, France is experiencing a very considerable portion of thoſe miseries she inflicted upon neighbouring nations.

We had the "News," the Papers above mentioned only a very ſhort time, but from what we were enabled to discover, there was nothing in them which indicated their being printed expressly for the purpoſe stated in the Madras Gazette—and the observations of the Editor of the News in particular appeared to us by no means calculated for the meridian there mentioned—We had proceeded thus far when the Courier of Tuesday was brought to us, in which we find a Letter on the subject of this attack upon "The News;" we agree with most of the Writer's positions in the last Paragraph of that Letter—we have seen some of the "Monsters" he alludes to in the first Paragraph—but we do not believe one word about the "Cross," nor have we time at present to examine whether the assertion of the "News" having been a favorite Paper with the Editor of the Madras Gazette be well founded or not—ſhould it prove to have been so, and the Editor of the News, read the attack upon his Paper by his old friend—his feelings may readily be imagined—and he will no doubt exclaim with Cæsar—Et tu Brutè—But that we may assist in preventing his falling by the hand of "Brutus" we republiſh the letter above alluded to.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

Sir,

I was not a little surprised at an assertion in the Paper issued on Saturday, called the Madras Gazette, that the Engliſh Paper "The News," was publiſhed for the use of the "Public Houſes" at home—Sir, the Editor may possibly be familiarly acquianted with such places—or he may not have been in England lately—and therefore know nothing of the matter. I have just now returned from thence, and can aſſure him, that the paper in question, though an "Opposition Paper," will be found in private Houses of the first respectability—and that its remarks upon passing events are thought to be both liberal and judicious; while the "respectable Papers" of the description he alludes to, are filled with abuse, which makes them objects of contempt and ridicule, and which even the party they espouse cry out against—I have half a dozen of theſe Papers—not very late ones—which I preserved as curiosities: I wiſh I could get at them before I go, but they are packed away with my baggage; otherwise I would send them to you that you might have some of the articles copied. Such a string of "monsters"—"detestable exiles"—scoundrels, wily serpents" &c. &c.—as would astoniſh and diſguſt your Readers—and are not even fitted for the Editor's "Public Houses."

But, Sir, who in this Country cares, whether the Paper be called "Opposition" or "Ministerial"—if it contain truth—if it give you News from the Mother Country; and who sits down to look over a Newspaper, with the view of exerting his "good taste"—The reader wants News—information of what is going forward—and ſomething to amuse, perhaps instruct him all in a plain way—and an Editor does not let party ſpirit deprive his Readers of their just expectations, without his Employers ſuffering for it—ſuch at least was the feeling in the part of India I was at before, and I ſuppoſe it is the case here—but I conclude this is a young Editor—otherwise he would have known this—as well as that every particular, having the appearance of the authenticity, relative to that extraordinary perſon, now I ſuppoſe at St. Helena, must be among the most interesting ſubjects he can give his Readers, whether thoſe particulars come from an "Opposition" or a "Ministerial Paper.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

F.

I was writing this in a room, where ſome perſons were reading the Paper alluded to—at the moment I had finished—I heard one ſay to his neighbour—"Why—what the Devil is this he used to ſwear by this Paper "The News—look how he now ſpeaks of it"—his neighbour made ſome reply which I could not exactly hear "Oh ſays the other, he wants—a Cross from Louis the 18th—does he?"

Calcutta Intelligence.

31, JANUARY.

The latest letters from the Terra,ee, relate the continuance of vigorous measures to enable the Army to act with effect before the end of this month. Sir David Ochterlony was marching to join the main army, and had reached Seegrawlee on the 22d instant. It is still the firm belief of some persons in Camp, that immediate submission will be the consequences of these warlike measures. All the Divisons of the Army are in high spirits and anxious to make the assault of Mukwanpoor, where it is probable the first blow will fall.

Extract of a letter from Bhugwanpoor, dated the 21st instant.

'I am happy to state, that Government has determined to prosecute the war with vigour against these faithless mountaineers, before the season for operations is altogether gone past. Sir David Ochterlony will be near Soagullee to-day. Colonel O'Halloran has just reinforced this frontier with 1000 men, and all we now require is abundant supply of food, to enable us to move forward. The sale of the grain at the depots is much to be regretted, but this is no time for reflection on what is past; we must all put our shoulders to the wheel, and endeavour to repair the evil. I trust under our noble Leader, we shall soon make the Goorkhas repent of provoking the power of the British Arms.'

On Sunday accounts reached town stating the loss of the Duchess of Wellington, which was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday evening in Saugor Roads.

The origin of this sad accident in only a matter of suspicion. The fire burst forth about ten o'clock at night, and burnt with such rapidity, that the saltpetre cargo exploded in about ten minutes, and the ship being shattered and divided, sunk immediately. It is painful to relate that the Pilot, two officers, two passengers, and many of the crew perished in consequence of the rapid conflagration, which deprived them of the ordinary chances of escape. The Pilot, Mr. Turner, with the first and third mates were engaged in taking off the hatches, in the hope of extinguishing the fire, when the flames burst forth with such dreadful violence, they were compelled to desist and instantly fled. Mr. Heron the 2d mate ran towards the head of the ship, and the Pilot with the others towards the poop, on which the pilot was seen standing when the Salpetre in the after part of the vessel exploded, and destroyed all within the vortex of its fiery gulph. The fate of Mr William Anderson, and the distress of his brother Mr. David Anderson, both passengers proceeding to Java, it is afflicting to contemplate. Mr. David Anderson saw his brother after the fire had burst forth, and shook hands with him while he was standing in the shrouds, whence in a few moments he was precipitated into the deep—never to rise again!

The following is a list of the officers and Passengers, which we have reason to believe is quite correct.

David Kydd, commander, not on board,
Carr Nimrod, 1st officer, lost,
John Heron, 2d officer, saved,
H. Volstudt, 3d officer, lost,
David Anderson, passenger, saved,
William Anderson, ditto, lost,
J. B. McMonald, ditto, not on board,
John Kydd, a child, the nephew of the Captain, lost,
T. Hodges, surgeon, saved,

Some of the crew belonging to the *Duchess of Wellington*, have been apprehended, and are detained on suspicion of having set the vessel on fire. In most cases where ships are burnt in this river, there has been reason to believe that the lascars (who receive impress money, in advance for several months) have been instrumental in their destruction. We have lately seen an excellent plan, which is now under consideration, whereby the lascars may be protected from the iniquitous system of extortion so long practised in Calcutta, and the owners of vessels ensured against the frequent chance of loss by fire; as it provides that in all cases when ships are burnt, the native seamen belonging to her shall be detained to complete their stipulated term of service in some other manner.

[FROM A COERESPONDENT.]

On Friday night last as young man named Richard Chase, son of a respectable Gentleman formerly of the Military Establishment of this presidency was walking in company with a lady: they took in their route, a tank situated in Colingah, called Nanaka talloo, the banks of which are rugged, steep and slippery. When they had reached the western bank, the pathway being narrow and declivity great, by some mischance or other, the lady fell into the water and immediately screeming out for assistance, the young man plunged in after her, but it appeared, rose no more, whether he was stunned by the encounter of bamboos or bricks in his fall, or whether he slipped in under the bank it is impossible to tell. Some of the natives living upon the border, hearing the lady's repeated cries, came out to her assistance, ventured into the water, and pulled her out; but she making no mention at the time of the gentleman who fell in after her, no further notice was taken, they withdrew and she proceeded homewards. The next morning, a hat and handkerchief being seen floating in the water, gave rise to a suspicion of somebody's having been drowned the evening previous, which was further corroborated by the gentleman's not having returned to his house. Accordingly, search was made in a variety of ways on Saturday and Sunday following, but without success, at last on Monday application was made to Commodore Hayes for the assistance of one of his divers, who, upon the first plunge, brought up the body of the unfortunate young man little altered from its natural state altho' it had lain so long in the water. It was immediately recognized by his inconsolable wife and other of his friends, who fondly hoped this additional trial would have been also unsuccessful, and thereby cherished the hope which still remained to them, of seeing him alive once more after a temporary absence. His body was taken to a hut close by, where it remained for inspection during the day: several valuable articles were taken from his person and deposited in safe custody, to be brought forward in the event of an investigation taking place into the particulars of this unhappy affair, and about 8 in the evening, in consequence of directions coming to that effect, it was finally placed in a coffin by Mr. Hunt's people and removed to the Calcutta burying ground for interment. He has left behind him a widow and several respectable relations to deplore his untimely fate.

In the night of the 26th instant a river sloop, laden with a valuable cargo of Silk and other Goods' for the ship *Sir Stephen Lushington*, sunk in Saugor Roads. The weather was quite fine at the time: we understand it is probable that a consideradle part of the Goods may be saved.

The Isabella Captain Hickman, laden with Government Stores for Penang, and which grounded upon the Rungafollos Sand, was fortunately got off with the loss of the foremast and bowsprit, and a small part of her cargo damaged; she is returning to town to refit.

The Sherburne, Captain Benjamin Fergusson, is loading for England.

The ship Laurel, has been chartered by Government, for service at Amboyna.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

It does not appear that any new Treaty of Peace is likely to be entered into between the Allies and the French: the late struggle being, it would ſeem, considered more in the light of a revolt, than a renewal of war, and the Allies as merely assisting the legitimate Sovereign in crushing it, and in supporting the former Treaty. In conſequence, however, of this revolt, and the diſposition manifested by the French, it is thought ſome Articles will be added to the Treaty, having for their object the payment of the expenses incurred by the Allies, and the occupation of fortresses on the French Frontiers, with the view of curbing the restless ſpirit of that changeable Nation.

Crown Office, August 15.

Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.—Shire of Clackmannan—Lieut. Gen. The Hon. Sir John Abercromby, K. G. C. B. in the room of the Hon. George Abercromby, who has accepted the office of Eſcheator of Munster.

County of Londonderry.—George Robert Dawson, of Castle Dawson, in the county of Londonderry, Esq. in the room of the Hon. Colonel Sir William Ponsonby, K. C. B. deceased.

August 18.

The state of France affords but little prospect of the speedy rastoration of tranquillity. The King is by no means popular—his Ministry appear to be hesitating in their measures of conciliation. Their acts are, upon the whole, assuming more vigour than uſual; but, though certain obnoxious journals have been ſuppressed—though cannon have been planted in various aevnues of the city, and strong guards of the Allied troops placed in some of the most public situations; the Parisians have not been restrained from uttering, even under the windows of the Thuilleries, language highly disrespectful to the King, and strongly ſavouring of ſedition, treaſon and Bonapartiſm, and the tumultuary tendency of the Canaille is becoming daily more alarmingly apparent. The tri.coloured cockade was displayed, and cries of Vive L'Empereur, uttered on different occasions, even in preſence of the King. The fidelity of the Ministry ſeems to be ſuſpected—the armies continue embodied, notwithstanding the promulgation of a royal ordinance for their disbandonment:—disorders of every kind pervade both the towns and the country—the Allies are demanding contributions, which are considered grievous—and their intention of dismembering, if not of partitioning the kingdom, is believed over all France. In this unsettled and alarming posture of affairs, the King is placed in a situation of the utmost difficulty, and his apprehensions have been stated to be so ſerious, that he intimated by a letter to the Allied Sovereigns, which will be ſeen in a preceding column, his intention of ſeeking, in certain events, an asylum from his relation, the King of Spain: this letter, however, is not generally believed to be authentic, although it is ſuppoſed by many to contain the real ſentiments of his Majesty. Some of our Brother Journalists are of opinion that the Bourbon dynasty is not likely to maintain its ſway in France. A great proportion of the inhabitants, who hold their property by tenures derived from the previous revolutionary Governments, are ſaid to entertain an apprehension that their titles are likely to be called in quesion. This they infer from the circumstance of Louis founding his own title on hereditary right, rather than the choice of the nation. It is alſo stated, that from the favour he has shewn for the Catholic faith, the proteſtants are afraid that religious toleration will not be permitted, and entertaining this opinion, they have been among the most strenuous opponents of the Austrian Army in Alsace. From the discontent that prevails, it is by many considered impossible that by meaſures of conciliation ſtability can be given to the preſent Government; and it is therefore thought that its opponents ſhould be immediately crushed before they have an opportunity of concocting further conspiracies, for the re-eſtabliſhment either of a republic or a military deſpotism. This, however, must be done by the aid of the Allied Armies; and it is to be feared that much blood must yet be ſhed before the French nation ſo unſettled, ſo vain glorious, so ambitious, and ſo demoralized, by a long continued disregard of ſocial order, can be effectually ſubdued, and reduced to a estate of willing ſubmission to ligitimate authority, and respect for the rights and ſecurity of the neighbouring nations, by which the tranquillity of Europe, ſo long and ſo terribly diſturbed, may be reſtored and eſtabliſhed on a firm basis.

From the Brussels Papers to the 7th instant, we collect the following particulars;—The fortress of Longwy has surrendered to the Russians, and Marienburg to the Prussians.—The latter continue their operations against Phillipville. On the 26th ult. the Commandant of Huninguen resumed hostilities against the town of Basle and the Allied troops. On the 30th a negociation was again entered into with him. The Allied army under the Duke of Wellington is to be augmented to 100,000 effective men. Freſh bodies of Austrians are pouring into France, by way of Piedmont. A fleet having on board an Austrian division from Naples, also destined for France, passed Genoa on the 21st ult. Another Prussian Army of 40,000 men has arrived on the French frontier. The Swiss troops are returning from France. The Diet is taking vigorous measures to enforce the submission of Lower Underwalden, to the new constitution. Lucien Buonaparte arrived at Turin on the 26th ultimo and was lodged in the citadel as a Prisoner, until the decision of the Allied Sovereigns respecting him ſhall be known. Cardinal Gonzalvi, on taking possession of the three legations in the name of the Pope, publiſhed an act of amnesty, and confirmed the existing state of private property. The Belgian Journalists speculate upon a considerable curtailment of the French territory, and expect that ſeveral of the French fortresses will be transferred to their Sovereign.

The German journals assert that the measures taken for securing the person of Buonaparte, are the result of a previous concert among the Allied Powers. They also allege, that the appointment of Fouche as Minister of Police under Louis XVIII. was made at the suggestion of Talleyrand, and in consequence of an arrangement with the Jacobin party, in order, by a closer union with the

(*Continued in the second Supplement.*)

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24 1816.

On Monday last, a numerous meeting of the principal Inhabitants of Bombay took place at the Court House, in pursuance of the requisition to the Sheriff, which appeared in our paper of the 10th Instant and for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of a subscription for the relief of the families of the British Soldiers who fell at Waterloo, and during the late campaign under the Duke of Wellington:

Mr. Bell was unanimously called upon to act as Chairman, and that gentleman having shortly stated the object of the meeting, the Advocate General (Mr. Macklin) in a most animated and eloquent address, a correct report of which we have great satisfaction in presenting to our readers, spoke most feelingly to every heart, and was heard throughout with repeated bursts of applause. We should have been tempted to have said more on the subject of this speech did we not feel confident,

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ith sufficient dignity.

From this bright part of your character, we turn to another which is ever inseparable from true glory, that enthusiastic attachment to the welfare of your soldiers which gave you their hearts as well as their hands; and enabled you to triumph over the most formidable military power that ever threatened the peace, the liberty, and the happiness of mankind.

To such a character, the most affecting tribute of living admiration must be the relief that is offered thro' him to the families of the brave men who died for their Country; and in requesting your Graee to dispense, amongst the widows and orphans of the soldiers who fell in your late glorious campaign, this small but affectionate remembrance of their valour and devotion to their Country's cause, we are persuaded, we consult the feelings which are at once the most honorable to your character and with sentiments of the highest consideration.

We have the honor to be

My Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient

Humble Servants,

Ninth.—Resolved, that the thanks of this Meeting, be given to Mr. Macklin

his able Speech, and zealous exter-

romoting the objects of this

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held up to the world the formidable prospect of the multitudinous population of France trained exclusively to war; and which in its long career of success, trampled on the rights of every people that came within the reach of its destructive sword,—which aspired to universal despotism, and converted the nations it successively insulted and enslaved into the instruments of that universal despotism to which it aspired, and which was too prodigal of the blood of that brave but vain glorious people who idolised the image of themselves, to feel any conpunctious visitings of nature for the carnage and desolation which it spread thro all the corners of the earth.

It is a great consolation to reflect that whatever difference of political opinion there may exist among a free people, (and without a bold expression of their opinions however they may differ, it is impossible for any people long to continue free,) there is one sentiment in which all the genuine sons of England Ireland and Scotland cordially unite. I mean that generous rivalry in heroic deeds, that secures the freedom the prosperity and the glory of the British Empire. It is to this sentiment alone that I address myself on the present occasion. Britain cannot take an ordinary part in the politics of Europe.—Her high character among the nations—Her immense resourses in the industry the wealth and the courage of her people—Her equal love of freedom and of glory, and the effect of her councils on the too often disjointed and contending interests of Europe—These magnificent distinctions preclude her from a repose that would be not less fatal than dishonorable to herself. In the hour of danger, when the liberties of Europe are threatened by any overweening power, the post of England is the van. And she forfeits her glory if she takes any inferior station. This is not sounding the trumpet of eternal warfare. I adopt the sentiments of that venerable Patriot who supported the principles on which we went again to war. principles which are too sound to stand in need of the support even of his long tried and long acknowleged patriotism. I need not now stop to demonstrate their truth. I avow them, & am ready at any time to submit to the responsibility of such an avowal—Their practicability at least has been admirably supported by the manner in which the war has been conducted, and by the glorious result which at once placed our country in the van, and crowned her with victory. It may be said indeed that it is the event which has justified the principles, but I trust I shall be pardoned if I say, that to a firm as well as calculating mind, to a heart that does not shut out hope while it trembles with anxiety, the position in which the armies of Europe then stood, justified the most sanguine expectations, and that when England put those armies in motion, and took the post of honour herself, there was nothing but victory to be looked for, from her veteran warriors led on by their triumphant general.

The object of our meeting is to soften the calamities of war. To contribute such means as providence has blessed us with, to soothe the hapless victims of a treacherous and sanguinary ambition; and if not to dry the tears, at least to relieve the wants of those widows and orphans, whose natural protectors have fallen so gloriously in our country's cause. To estimate the services of these brave men it is absolutely necssary to take a view of the army that was opposed to them. Never I will venture to say in the annals of history was there so formidable a band of veteran warriors collected together, as Buonaparte led into the last campaign. The companions of his former victories.—The myriads which the noble cle-

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comparative tranquility, and hailed Buonaparte on his return to power, as their deliverer from disgrace. They burned with impatience to blot out the memory of their defeats, and they confided in the experience, which the awful revolution in his fortunes had taught their still aspiring and impracticable master.

These fiery materials were collected with his usual activity, and distributed into five corps d'armeé which on the most moderate computation should be estimated at from 20 to 25,000 men each corps—To these are to be added his guards, his artillery, and a body of upwards of 17000 cavalry which he vainly considered the best troops in the world. It was at the head of such an army that for the last time he took the field, And from the estimate I have given you, it could not have fallen far short of 140,000 men The force opposed to him on the ever memorable day of Waterloo, was not above half the number. I speak the language of Buonaparte himself when I estimate it at 80,000—I speak the language of our own minister when I affirm that it did not amount to 64,000—Deducting therefore for the corps that under Marshall Grouchier marched on Waiver against the Prussians, and the loss sustained by both armies in the battles of the 15th and 16th, I do not think I exaggerate when I say, that France brought into the field on the 18th of June, twice as many men as England had there to oppose her.

Nature too as if she had resolved that the threatre on which this great contest was to be decided should be suited to the magnificence of the actions about to be displayed, had placed two ranges of hills directly fronting each other, on which the English and the French armies took up their respective positions.—The intermediate space was such as to use the language of Buonaparte enabled every shot of his artillery to carry death into the plain. Prince Blucher describes it as an amphitheatre in which the artillery could freely point its fire upon a number of heights gradually rising one above another, thro the intervals of which the troops descended into the plain, and formed in the greatest order.—The cannonade commenced—The left wing of the French army was led to the attack by Prince Jerome.—The object of attack was a position some what in front of the right wing of the British army, resembling the seat of an English country gentlemen, surrounded with a park, and tolerably well wooded.—Against this post the French advanced under the fiery cope of their tremendous artillery. * The Nassau troops who lined the garden and the wood as sharp shooters were obliged to retire, but the house was defended by three companies of the English guards and tho' assailed on three sides at once, that gallant little body maintained their position against the most fearful disparity, and enabled Lord Wellington to send up fresh English troops who soon recovered the wood and the garden.—The British grenadiers advanced, and obliged the French in their turn to retire.—The disparity of artillery that was used on this occasion forms a peculiar feature in this part of the battle. Buonaparte admits that we defended our position in the wood with only 30 pieces of cannon, while he brought up his artillery, and supported his attack on the village of St. Jean with 80 guns.—It is not a little satisfactory to have the testimony of a foreign friend who was on the field of battle, I mean the Spanish General Alava.—He says the French immediately after their repulse from the wood, opened a horrible fire from more than 200 pieces of artillery, under cover of which Buonaparte made a general attack from the centre to the right—It was here that they encountered Picton at the head of the British grenadiers, and could not stand the shock of the bayonet—They fired and fled, but their fire proved fatal to one of the bravest soldiers that ever led the British

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naparté himself admits that he sustained considerable loss, and that a division of the British cavalry charged the battery on the right, which I have already said consisted of 80 guns, and dismounted several of them; a fact which in itself proves that the battery must have been for some time in their exclusive possession—The French Emperor indeed differs from Don Alava and the Duke of Wellington, and disperses these conquerors with a stroke of his pen—They dismounted the guns however, and we shall soon see what became of those troops, who are much more easily dispersed by the pen than by the sword.

And here in the absence of more authentic information, we may conjecture that the brave Sir William Ponsonby fell.—He was a cavalry officer, descended from a family not less ennobled by their patriotism than by their blood. And if the union of gracious manners with a courage that danger might animate, but could not dismay, entitle a soldier to the character of Preux Chevalier; the gallant Ponsonby may rank with the Bayard.

The battle had now raged for nearly four hours, and the advance of the Prussians began to be felt. At the commencement of the battle they were many miles in the rear, and marched upon the right wing of the French in a line nearly at right angles to it. About this time their sharp shooters began to make their appearance, and the savage disposition of Buonaparte now led him to make one of those desparate attacks in which the dreadful waste of blood alone was certain, but from which he had so often before derived the most decisive advanteges. In short it was the last tremendous feat of his sanguinary warfare. He collected all his cavalry—And poured the tempest of 17,000 horse upon the centre of the British line. With the promptitude and decision of a great mind, the illustrious Wellington saw and prepared to receive the coming storm—He threw his troops into that military position which heroic infantry can defend against the best cavalry in the world. But then indeed the infantry must be truly heroic, and have equal confidence in themselves and their general. The slightest wavering—the slightest doubt—any thing short of the most rapid movements and the most undaunted resolution, would lay open their ranks to inevitable ruin. With a rapidity that uniformly disappointed the fleetness of the cavalry that charged them, they threw themselves into squares, and their general after directing the movements, and exulting in the promptitude and order with which they were executed, placed himself in the centre of one of the squares, and shared with every individual who composed them, the glory of that personal courage, without which even his consummate skill in war would have little availed him. Yes. I may challenge any page of history to produce so heart ennobling a scene—The general confiding in the valour of his soldiers—The soldiers confiding in the wisdom of their general—exposed to one common fortune—each the witness of the others gallantry, each the champion of the others fame—It was thus that after a movement the most rapid, in the very whirlwind of a charge, they stood undaunted and arrayed to receive the shock of 17000 cavalry; of guards, and lancers, and cuirassiers, and all the destructive forms in which cavalry can present itself—The British grenadiers surrounded their chief, and all the chivalry of France could not break a single square. The carnage was dreadful. For three successive hours was this sanguinary conflict maintained by repeated charge—Nothing could have exceeded the enthusiasm with which the French devoted themselves to destruction, but the calm deliberated courage with which the English repelled it. Unquestionably we must have sustained considerable loss, but in the language of the enemy himself, it was out of all proportion small, when compared with the terrible execution done by the musquetry of our impenetrable squares.

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* ——————dire was the noiſe
Of conflict, over head the dismal hiſs
Of fiery darts in flaming vollies flew,
And flying, vaulted either host with fire.
So under fiery cope together rush'd
Both battles main with ruinous aſsault,
And inextinguiſhable rage.—All heav'n
Reſounded, and had earth been then, all earth
Had to her centre ſhook. ————

MILTON. P. L:

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, as well as the sterling courage of the British heart could have kept the field. The tyrant advances with his fresh and formidable reserve, against troops that had been charged for three hours by 17000 cavalry.—He commands Marshall Ney to put himself at their head, and penetrate the centre of the British line—Four regiments of the middle guard, the best troops of France throw themselves on this devoted spot. Generals, officers, soldiers, all says the French Marshall, displayed the greatest intrepidity—I have already said it was a fortunate thing there was a foreign general on the spot worthy to be the friend and to record the actions of the illustrious Wellington. Without such a witness there had been too much perhaps of French idolatry in barely doing justice to his personal exploits. The attack was so far succesful, that the Brunswickers retired, and for a moment the victory was undecided, and even more than doubtful—At this eventful moment our immortal hero sprungforward, and exposing himself to every personal danger, spoke to the Brunswick troops with that ascendancy which every great man possesses, put himself at their head, led them back to the charge, and restored the fortune of the day.

You have hitherto seen this great man on the defensive. You have seen him personally exposing himself to the shock of all their cavalry. Repelling charge after charge, with his impenetrable squares—Surrounded by death. His friends falling around him—No pause—No breathing time—The glory of his country supporting himself and his soldiers—Himself and his soldiers supporting the glory of their country—To have moved from their lines in the face of such an army, would have been desperation, not courage. To have waited for the moment of victory, when the thunder of the Prussian cannon on the right of the French announced the presence of Prince Blucher and our brave allies, to have waited for such a moment, thro' all the toil and peril of the day—to have seized it with the fiery resolution which forms so grand a contrast to that invincible steadiness that kept the field against such fearful odds, to have displayed every possible combination of wisdom, and strength, and courage. to have done all this was not enough for our illustrious countryman. He turned to the British grenadiers—He told them the moment of retribution was come. He desired them to think of their country. He reminded them of their own glorious deeds in Spain, and waving his hat in the air, pointed to the French imperial guard, and bade them follow him to the charge. He was answered by a general shout that burst in thunder from the British ranks. Their bayonets were levelled, and the line moved on with irresistible impetuosity and strength. The guards of France could not sustain the shock for a moment. They fell in thousands, and the rest fled before the storm. With inconcievable rapidity the English crossed the plain, encumbered by carnage, and every moment adding fresh horror to the scene. They charged up the hill on which the French army faced them in the morning, and in an instant were in possession of their lines—Artillery. baggage. tumbrils, train, all the implements of war. The whole equipage of one of the finest armies that ever took the field, was carried at one brilliant coup de main. And this too by men not half their numbers. And fatigued I had almost said beyond human strength. Masters of the field, they halted on the summit of the hill, and even there, exhausted as they were, their triumphant general was obliged to restrain them. He confided the pursuit to the emulous zeal and gallantry of his illustrious ally, and turning to his panting troops, hailed them as victors on the field they had so nobly won.

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his great
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illustrious captain diminished, by dealing out parsimonious praise to his vanquished rival—He was indeed a great general, And his veteran troops were inferior only to the veterans that were made by the still greater Wellington.

Amongst the immediate consequences of this battle, our national pride, which I shall ever consider as a virtue, cannot overlook the decided personal superiority which we have in the field, over our brave and gallant but vain glorious rivals.—We cannot forget the haughty expression that England single handed cannot contend with France. I do not by any means intend to go into the reasons why our military character was for some time obliged to lean on the glories of the days of yore—Circumstances have been changed; the war in Egypt and in Spain placed the military character of the nation on its old footing—Our army was calledout upon a grand theatre, And soon vindicated its descent from the heroes of Minden and Blenheim and Azincour and Cressy.—And to which of the proudest of those days shall we hesitate to compare the day Ih ave just described.

I shall not apologise for the feeble attempt I have made to do justice to the valour of my countrymen—What language can do justice to it?

> ————————Or who tho with the tongue
> Of angles can relate —— or to what things
> Liken on earth conspicuous, that may lift
> Human imagination to such height?

I shall not attempt it. I shall confine myself merely to the result. It is in vain for Buonaparte now to appeal to the elements—It is in vain for him to attribute his defeat to the errors of his generals—I need not dwell on the pointed manner in which some of them contradict him—It is to the grand trial of national strength and courage that I appeal. The two nations have met at the point of the bayonet. The French were double the number of the English, and the English chased the French from the field.

And wherefore have I dwelt so long upon this glorious theme? It is to rouse those feelings of generous sympathy from whence the warrior derives consolation even in his last moments: I have done my duty to my country says the dying soldier; and my country will not forget either me or mine. While his blood flows from him, he feels that it is not lost. He dies for his altar, his hearth, and his home, for these are his country. He has left you his widow & his orphans. He has left all that is dear to man to a people blessed with innumerable blessings—surrounded by the ocean where their fleets ride in triumph, or waft them all the riches of the surrounding world—whose martial spirit hears the din of war at a distance; and leaves the cottage in safety when it arms for the field. Let us in this distant land teach our country that we too can feel, and that tho we are separated from her hearths and her homes and her altars, we carry the sacred remembrance of them with us; and will preserve them even in the remotest corners of the earth.

It has been beautifully said by an elegant poet, that, "the most precious tears that ever were shed, are those with which heaven bedews the unburied head of a soldier."*

These romantic effusions have their use, for they attune the mind to tenderness, and touch irresistibly the best sympathies of our nature—Turn your eyes then with me to the field of battle, where your countrymen are writhing under honorable wounds—Think that you see the dews of heaven falling on the dying and the dead—Dwell yet a little longer on the melancholy scene; and night, and darkness, and silence will surround you—Oh while your fancy thrills at the touch of mortality, give me your still warmer sympathies and let me lead you from the field of
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er. To him it was not given to weep; and he either boasts of or laments the stony quality of his heart, under circumstances exactly similar to those I have detailed. The contrast is striking, nor have I gone out of the way in pursuit of it. It is forced irresitibly upon us by historic truth, and the facts on which it is founded must form a leading feature in the character of these great men when history assigns to each his proper place in the scale of greatness.

Before I conclude I shall take the liberty to lay before you a parallel written immediately after Buonaparte's first abdication, and Lord Wellington's expulsion of the French army from Spain. I had very little idea then, of ever producing it at such a meeting as this. It is the genuine result of an abstract comparison of the two men, in the calm seclusion of philosophic retirement. At a distance from the overpowering eclat of the downfall of the one, and the glory of the other. You remember the SEPOY GENERAL. You cannot have forgot the unmilitary sneer of Buonaparté when he spoke of this sepoy general. "I have not time to turn my arm against their sepoy general. Let him amus himself, and his nation of Shopkeeper's in Spain—When I turn upon them with my invincibles. I will drive them and their sepoy general into the sea"—I must confess that the recollection of this taunt is peculiarly grateful in India. It was here the sepoy general first learned the art of war; and I am proud to address myself to so many of his brethren in arms.

The ſepoy general! So he ſpoke in ſcorn,
The tyrant, whom no law could bind—the slave
Of mercileſs ambition,—he who left
The world for wild and visionary power,
The ſepoy general!—Yes the fields of Spain
Have proved thee ſoft—luxurious—lap'd in eaſe,
Or rolling in barbaric pearl and gold
O'er fields of eaſy conqueſt—France has ſlept
Beneath the harmleſs lightening of thy ſword.
Oh blind to future reckoning! When the deeds
Of Britiſh freedom with Imperial power
Than Roman greatneſs greater—are compar'd,
How ſtand the ſepoy general, and the chief
Of many gorgeous thrones?—To fan the flame
Of long neglected chivalry was thine
All conquering Wellington! to feed the fire
Of patriot valour as it blaz'd in arms,
And turn its new-born energies to ſave
The country that it waſted in its rage—
Theſe are thy glories—Not the wreaths alone
In march—attack—defeat—and victory won.
But thou Imperial boaſter!—Who would bear
To ſee thy fortunes turn, and ſtand thy friend?
The world was sick of domineering power,
Of inſolence, and treachery, and blood.
What nation lov'd thee? Or what honeſt heart
Attun'd to ſoft humanity, was thine
Thou marble-hearted fiend!—Whom God in wrath
Rais'd like a meteor from the dregs of crime,
And arm'd with dreadful energies, to ſcourge
The follies of the people, and their Kings.

With this parallel Sir I shall conclude. To me it appears to be just, and tho' some parts of the drawing were meant to be severe, I trust there is not a single shade in the colouring that the coldest philosophy can call invidious. It is not an ungenerous triumph over misfortune, but an honest abhorrence of cruelty, and falsehood. It traces one man from goodness to greatness, and follows the oth n vic
on.

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* Goldsmith in his vicar of Wakefield.

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BOMBAY
22d February 1816.

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(Signed)

Second Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY 1816.

(Continued from the last Page)

throne, to endeavour to save France, in the negociations now pending, from all cessions of territory, which is a main object of all T.'s efforts. A rumour is current in Germany, that Louis XVIII. wiſhes to resign his throne in favour of a junior branch of his family. The Daniſh contingent has marched through Hamburgh, on it way to join the Duke of Wellington.

An article in a Hamburgh Paper, dated New Strelitz the 26th ultimo, says—"Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland set out to-day, in company with the Hereditary Grand Duke, on her way to England. If the passage in No. 109 of the Correspondent, occasioned by the debates in Parliament, had excited, contrary to expectation, any doubts respecting the moſt formal consent of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, sister of our Grand Duke, to the marriage performed in the most solemn manner at the Court, between the Duke of Cumberland and the Duchess Frederica, Princess Dowager of Salms, this journey would be calculated to do away entirely this in itself so strange a doubt."

Don P. Gomez Labrador, the Spaniſh Ambassador at the Congress of Vienna, has delivered to the Ministers of the other Powers, a formal protest against their proceedings, on the following grounds:—1. That Congress had no right to interfere in the question between Spain and Portugal relative to Olivenza; 2. That his Note to Prince Metternich, urging the restitution of Parma, Placencia, and Guastalla, to the King of Etruria, had not been communicated to Congress; 3 That the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Britain, &c. had no right to dispose of these territories, without a general concert; and 4thly, that only a few of the points determined by Congress had been ſubmitted to the consideration of all the Powers concerned in the Treaty of Paris.

By late accounts from the River Plate, we learn, that Don Carlos Alvear, the perſon ſo long at the head of the Government of Buenos Ayres, had been depoſed, and that the Assembly had choſen in his ſtead the following [illegible] strate, Martin, Pera, and Yrigoven.

[illegible] paper ſays—"We have reaſon to be[illegible] that before Lord Castlereagh left England [illegible] ast, he was waited on by a deputation of [illegible] derable perſons, under the name of Country Gentlemen, who have uniformly ſupport[illegible] Government in reducing the power of Buonaparte, to state to him that they would not [illegible] countenance nor ſupport a war for keeping the Bourbons on the throne against the ſenſe of the people of France."

[illegible] ders were on Tuesday issued, addressed [illegible] lonels of Militia Regiments, announcing [illegible] em that all ſuch men, whoſe ages do not exceed 15, who chooſe to volunteer into the Line out of their Regiments of Militia, are to be allowed ſeven guineas bounty.

* * *

FRENCH PAPERS.

BOURGES, AUGUST 5.

Marshal M'Donald assumed, at this place, on the 1ſt instant, the command of the army of the Loire, and has published the following documents:

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The army is informed that the Marſhal Duke of Tarentum, appointed by the King to ſucceed his Excellency the Marſhal Prince of Eckmuhl (who has ſolicited and obtained his recal), is arrived at the head-quarters at Bourges. His Excellency takes the command of the army. Major General Baron Hulot, nominated Chief of the Staff, is alſo arrived, and enters upon his functions.

The preſent organization of the army is provisionally maintained, ſave and except the following modifications:—General Delcambre, Chief of the Staff of the 1ſt corps, receives and transmits the orders; General Berthezene commands the 4th corps; and General L[illegible] the 3d. The infantry of the guard is commanded by General Count Morand, and the cavalry by General Guyot. The corps of the left wing is commanded by General Ambert.

Head quarters. (Signed) MACDONALD,
August 1. The Marſhal, Duke of Tarentum.

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers! I arrive among you—I feel much pleaſure in finding myself again with my old companions in arms. The calamities brought on our fine country; and the burthens which it ſuſtains, may be alleviated by good order, discipline, ſubordination, and a sincere and loyal ſubmission to the King, whoſe heart, lacerated by the misfortunes which overwhelm his ſubjects, ſtands in need of conſolation; and in particular to know, that his people, inhabiting the banks of the Loire, the Allier, the Rhone, and the Cher, ſuffer only the inconvenience inſeparable from ſo great a collection of troops.

Soldiers!—In providing for your wants and promoting your interests, I must at the same time diminiſh the burthen of quartering the military; I am about to ſpread the army.—Carry into your cantonments that ſpirit of fidelity, that devotion and affection for your lawful sovereign, which formerly distinguiſhed the French character, in so eminent a degree; in order that our arms may henceforth be consecrated to the defence of the King and his throne.

In return for the hoſpitality which you will experience from your countrymen, make a tender of your services in their agricultural labours; you will acquire by this mode of conduct the good will of the Monarch, and the esteem of your fellow citizens.

(Signed) MACDONALD.

Head-quarters, Bourges, August 2.

Our readers will perceive by the following article, dated Madrid, that Ferdinand is still engaged in the work of perſecution. He receives in return the grateful homage of the restored Jesuits. It must be confessed, that the Monarch and his panegyrists are well suited to each other:—

"MADRID, AUGUST 5.

"Our Gazette has favoured us with three letters; one from the Pope to the King, thanking him for the restoration of the Jesuits; another from some Vicars Capitular with the same view, and offering to remove all obstructions which may thwart the ſucceſs of a measure so pleasing to their God; and the third letter is from some Jesuits still remaining, from the period of the expulsion, expressive of their gratitude to his Majesty, &c.

"It is astoniſhing that a ſet of Monks so formidable to all Princes by their doctrine of regicide, ſhould be re-established, and re-established by a King!

[illegible] there [illegible] occupy [illegible] vernment [illegible] King [illegible] which is talked of, and which [illegible] doubted, will take place, [illegible] appear, very disagreeable to these gentry and even to his Majeſty.

"It is ſaid also that the army, of which a part [illegible] already returned to the interior, has received orders again to advance, and to await the king on the frontiers: some regiments are already mentioned as being likely to accompany his Majesty on his journey.

"The system of perſecution continues the ſame; Don Alvarez Guerra, Ex minister of War, has been condemned to banishment, and to pay the expenſes of process. Several imprisoned Deputies, who had been permitted to enjoy the liberty of conversing with their friends, have been again ſhut up in ſecret.

"A priest of the order called des Agonizants whose crime, it would appear, was merely that of having held ſome conversation about the restoration of the conſtitution, was hanged here a few days ago. Neither the prayers, nor interceſſions of perſons the most respectable, had any effect in softening the mind of the King: and this unhappy man fell a victim to what, at the palace is called ſeverity, but which, to give it its hard name, may more properly be called int[illegible]."

We understand that the romantic ruin, the Kairn of Derncleugh, well known by many of our readers as the scene of a great part of the favourite and interesting novel of Guy Mannering, is now undergoing a through repair. It has been visited lately by a number of English families of distinction, who we understand, suggested the above improvement.

We are informed that the celebrated Joseph Lancaster has been lately lecturing on his excellent system of education, in the towns of the East Coast and has it in view to visit this place. We have often wised that the attention of the public in this quarter were more directed than it has hitherto been, to the importance and efficiency of the plan of education discovered and practised by this benevolent man, and we trust that his appearance among us will be the means of extending to the poor the advantage of instruction on a plan more efficient, more economical of time and expense, and less exceptionable in every particural than any other system.

Extraordinary Oak.—The Golenos Oak, which was felled and converted in the year 1810, grew about four miles from Newport, Monmouthshire: it contained 2,426 cubie feet of sound timber and the bark was estimated at 6 tons. The whole produce of the tree, when brought to market, was within a trifle of 600l. and from the number of its rings it must have been much older than 400 years.

An Emperor in a Bottle.—A provincial politician, who lately objected to the several modes pointed out by the news-papers for the disposal of Bonaparte, was at last accosted by an impatient hearer with—"Well, Sir, and what would you do with him. He coolly answered, "Sir I would bottle him up"—"Bottle him up!" exclaimed the first, "what do you mean?" The other replied "I mean, I would take great care of him, keep him in a safe place, and use him well; then closely watch the proceedings of the French Ministry, especially a year or two hence after the allied forces are withdrawn from Paris. We all recollect, ten or eleven months ago, that the gratitude of their master did not prevent those under the direction of the Ministers of Louis the XVIIIth from insulting us, in the Moniteur and other "Supervised" Papers of Paris, with their regret for the failure of the Americans, and joy when they succeeded; denouncing us as having acted like barbarians at Washington, and urging the French nation to consider the Americans as entitled to have assistance, &c. Even when the Duke of Wellington complained, he merely obtained a cold declaration, that the Moniteur was the only official paper; after which it was announced that the French navy was restoring, by means of the numerous seamen from our prisons, so as to be shortly able to cope with the enemies of France," &c. Now, Sir, if the same language should be indulged in by the new ministers of Louis XVIII-for "the glory of France," and if such menacing language should be followed by a war, I would keep Bonaparte in readiness to land in the South of France, by way of diversion; as we formerly maintained the emigrant Royalists, ready to land at Quiberon, La Vendee &c. This would be bottliing Bonoparte for a bonne bouche!"

As the last assizes of Castlebar, a man was tried for murder, after the Jury brought in their verdict guilty, the prisoner was observed to drink out of a bottle he had concealed during the trial. The auditors conceived it to be poison, but it turned out to be very good whiskey: when he drank it out, he flung the bottle at the head of the Prosecutor—the bottle broke! after the consternation which this caused in Court, Councellor Radcliffe observed, it was the first time he ever heard of criminal and a prosecutor cracking a bottle together!

To the Editor of the

JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SIR,

The unhealthineſs of Batavia has long been proverbial, and probably ſome of your Readers, may not be unacquainted with the circumſtance of a celebrated Edinburgh Profeſſor annually upholding this City to the execration of his pupils, by beſtowing on it the epithet of the "*neplus ultra* of bad [illegible] conſidered [illegible] Buonaparte [illegible] but is, in truth, [illegible] adventitious cauſes, that by being removed, produce the inevitable effect of the decrease of thoſe fatal disorders they poſſeſs a direct tendency to create.—What thoſe cauſes are, or in what originates the unhealthineſs, rendering a residence in Batavia dangerous to natives equally with Europeans, it admits of no difficulty to explain;—and whoever attempts to expoſe them in a manner calculated to accelerate their ultimate and certain removal, will undoubtedly confer a laſting benefit on the Iſland in general, as well as the more limited number of perſons inhabiting the ſmall ſpace to which the extent of the Dutch Metropolis is confined. An expoſure of this kind would at once destroy an impreſſion, long and ſeriously injurious to the reputation of the country, that has operated to deter the opulent, powerful, and enlightened nations of Europe from cultivating ſuch an extensive communication, as the fertility of ſoil, ſalubrity of climate, urbanity and genius of the natives of Java deſerve, and also deliver the inhabitants near the ſeat of Government from the fever-attacks of a formidable disease, which reigns throughout the year within the walls of their, at preſent, unwhole ſome town,

As the primary step leading to an investigation of this nature, it is neceſſary to remark that the Batavia fever, properly ſo called, has never in a ſingle instance been found to have originated beyond the precincts of the City; that at Weltevreeden it is scarcely ever obſerved, any caſes which occur being clearly referable to a communication with the town, and at Cornelis, and places higher towards the range of hills above Buitenzorg, it is still more uncommon.—The inference does not how[illegible] hat the healthineſs of this Iſla[illegible] a proportion of diſtance from the [illegible] Batavia, or the sea coaſt; on the contrary, I rather think it evident, that the climate and atmoſphere at Buitenzorg, and towards the mountains, though unquestionably pure and healthy, are yet leſs ſo than thoſe of the portion of country commencing with *Cheibeenum* which extends to Campong Macassar. This being a truth of conſiderable importance we are bound to look at Batavia, perfectly ſeparated from the country in which it is placed, for the origin of disorders that are notoriously fatal to the human frame, acting with rapidity and certainty, whenever it unfortunately happens to become the ſubject of them. Should the reaſon of this eternal peſtilence be aſked, the anſwer is always at hand "that the fever is owing to the number of canals flowing through the town, and the quantity of trees planted along their banks, interrupting the free, and beneficial circulation of air." Are we ne[illegible] the cauſe of the increaſed [illegible] to inquire [illegible] its vi[illegible] health in Batavia and [illegible] within the last four years, the [illegible] equally ready, that this has entirely arisen from ſeveral of the canals having been filled up, and the removal of many trees, formerly producing the noxious effects that were, and are still in a great degree complained of. Now, Sir, I am by no means diſpoſed to deny a very considerable part of the evil having existed in the circumſtances mentioned, and that the partial absence of the cauſe has been attended with its conſequence, the diminution of the effect; but nevertheleſs a ſtrict inquiry on this head will not lead to an abſolutely ſatisfactory explanation of those diſeases by which the inhabitants of Batavia, even to this day, live in hourly terror of being afflicted. It is a wellknown fact that running water far from rendering a city ſickly ought to be conſidered from various reaſons as attended with an effect directly the reverse; although ſtagnant water, and canals nearly choked with rubbiſh, forming an accumulation of offenſive matter, will prove powerful agents for exciting diseases, particularly in warm climates, of the worſt and moſt fatal descrip. tion. That such was the case with many of the canals in Batavia ſome years ago, is [illegible] value to perſons who underſtand the proper manner of applying it to purpoſes of general utility.

But does it appear so poſitively certain, that the partial filling up of canals has been attended with the numerous beneficial effects which are uſually ascribed to this operation? I am ignorant of the precise number which have been deſtroyed, yet there ſtill exiſts in my humble opinion, sufficient in the neighbouthood of Malacca, and others Streets, particularly as we proceed towards the Bhoom. to continue, at the leaſt in that quarter, a disease constantly alledged to derive its origin from noxious effluvia, cauſed by putrescent vegetable and animal matter. In the places alluded to, two of the moſt offensive ditches ever allowed to disgrace a civilized town are still permitted to remain, to the inſufferable annoyance of numerous paſſengers who daily paſs this loathſome ſpot. Parts of Batavia and the ſuburbs where trees are found in greatest number, together with abundance of water realy stagnant, ſuch as Jacatra, Molenvliet, and Ryswick, are it is known so far from being conſidered unhealthy ſpots, that invalids and perſons taken ill in the town fly from it on the firſt approach of ſickness, and take up their residence in these places. Seeing, therefore that the mere existence of water, and vegetation though luxuriant in the extreme, will not account for the cauſe required, we are induced to look a little farther and with no small reluctance find ourselves obliged to confeſs, that this really ſeems to exist entirely among the inhabitants themselves, and to reſult from circumſtances to which the country bears no greater relation than Greenland or Japan.—And further, we may affirm of Batavia, that, notwithstanding

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the laborious care bestowed in the construction of the houſes, and formation of the streets, to make it the triumphant abode of mortality and disease, it poſsesses equal salubrity with most large towns in tropical climates, and is in fact, with all its disadvantages more healthy that the generality. The cause of nine fevers out of ten which we witness, I am diſpoſed to think most people will agree, proceeds uniformly from the confined state of air, generating a pestiferous atmosphere with. in the houses themselves, a circumstance that the canals, trees, and water in the neighbourhood have no immediate concern with, though as active auxiliaries they doubtles contribute a very powerful effect in retarding the cure, or possibly accelerating fatal termination. It would almost appear, *Sir*, that health had been fated by the Colonists to be looked upon as a formidable enemy, whose encroachments it is neceſsary to guard against ; at least, if one may judge from the pains which have been industriously taken to exclude this most essential article from every habitation. Not contented with building their habitations on narrow streets paved with smooth clear stones which from reflection increase the heat and glare threefold, the houſes are crouded upon each other so inveterately close, that no one particle of air can by any means gain admission between them ;—and then, that this extraordinary climax may proceed in regular order, and be complete, we observe windows of ſuch a construction as could with little

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of European neceſsity and luxury ſubſervient to domestic comfort in an Island, situated within five degrees of the line. Under ſuch circumstances is it ſurprising that diseaſe prevails, or is it with justice that the idea has long and universally existed of Batavia, and therefore Java, being unhealthy, and with few exceptions certainly fatal to European constitutions?

It would be easy to dilate upon this point, and establish theſe facts still more completely by attending to the domestic habits and manners, prevalent among the inhabitants,—the

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For example let him look into a confined, heated, cloſe room, illuminated by candles, dignified with the name of wax, but which are in reality composed of melting tallow, crouded with perſons clothed in ſuffocating European dreſses, stewing like so many lobsters, or oysters in a frying pan from the absence of punkahs, and other means for affording free circulation of air, the only paſsage blocked up with slaves and ſervants belonging to the party, doors liberally ſupplied with copious fumes, arising from half a dozen Chineſe portable cooking ſhops, placed in the street for the convenience of the Malays, and plentifully ſhadowed with the damp leaves of large trees, while a canal in front of the house sluggishly moves along, loaded with tuns of offal and filth, which have been collected through the wide extent of its dirty course during the last four and twenty hours. After a scene of this description, the ſurprise would be that illness ſhould not occur, and considering the frequency and potent agency of the ſeveral circumstances adduced, again I urge that Batavia, is to be considered as a healthy spot, as scarcely any other place could boast so few deaths if ſubjected to a similar tes.—It is a matter of no small delicacy, I am well aware, to point out defects in long eſtabliſhed customs, however lamentable their conſequences may be.—But let it not be ſuppoſed Sir, that the object of the preſent communication consists in invidiously viewing the manners of the people, by whom we are ſurrounded, through a false medium occasioned by the jaundiced eye of national prejudice, or that

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the remedy chiefly depends recollect, that if the period, as many think (but I confeſs myself far from one of the number) be at no considerable distance, when Batavia, will revert to its former masters, unless active and efficacious meaſures are adopted, by a new mode of constructing every houſe that may in future be built, to maintain a freer circulation within their walls, and more attention paid to preſerve an uninterrupted courſe to water in the canals, this boasted, and. I will allow in ſome degree, splendid city, will justly continue the dread of Europeans, and after the experience we have all ſeen, the eloquence of

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